

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:41:42 ON 28 FEB 2004)

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:42:00 ON 28 FEB 2004

L1	1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT
L2	1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT
L3	0 S EHEC AND FINLAY
L4	2 S EHEC AND SUPERNATANT
L5	2 S EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT
L6	2 S EHEC(L) SHEDDING
L7	0 S L5 AND L6
L8	2 S EHEC (L) REDUCE

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:52:11 ON 28 FEB 2004

L9	0 S FINLAY AND BRETT
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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:54:47 ON 28 FEB 2004

L10	0 S FINLAY AND BRETT
L11	0 S FINLAY AND EHEC
L12	14 S FINLAY
L13	0 S L12 AND BRETT
L14	0 S L12 AND E.COLI

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004

L15	0 S L12 AND BRETT
L16	316 S L12
L17	0 S L16 AND EHEC
L18	1 S L16 AND POTTER

=>

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:42:00 ON 28 FEB 2004

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 24 Feb 2004 (20040224/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s EHEC and ruminant
      80 EHEC
      2947 RUMINANT
      6254 RUMINANTS
      8269 RUMINANT
      (RUMINANT OR RUMINANTS)
L1      1 EHEC AND RUMINANT
```

```
=> d l1 abs ibib
```

```
L1  ANSWER 1 OF 1  AGRICOLA  Compiled and distributed by the National
    Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States
    of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
    (2004) on STN
```

```
AB  Attaching and effacing Escherichia coli (AEEC) strains isolated from
    diarrhoeic lambs and goat kids were characterized for intimin (eae) and
    EspB (espB) gene subtypes by PCR and sequencing, and for genetic
    relatedness by PFGE. Fifty (23 ovine and 27 caprine) AEEC strains of 398
    (246 ovine and 152 caprine) analysed were detected by colony blot
    hybridization. These strains were epidemiologically unrelated since they
    were isolated from different outbreaks of neonatal diarrhoea over a long
    period. Ovine AEEC strains belonged to serogroups O2, O4, O26, O80, O91 or
    were untypable, and caprine strains belonged to serogroups O3, O153 and
    O163. Two intimin subtypes were detected among the ovine and caprine
    strains studied. Most of the strains (43/50) had the beta type intimin
    gene, but seven ovine strains possessed a variant gamma type intimin gene
    (gamma(v)). Analysis of deduced amino acid sequences of the eae gene
    revealed that the sequences of beta intimin of ovine and caprine strains
    were virtually identical to those of beta intimin of rabbit EPEC, human
    EPEC clone 2 and swine AEEC, whereas the gamma(v) intimin present in seven
    ovine strains had 75-76% identity with gamma intimin of human EHEC
    clone 1 strains, and 96% of identity with intimin of the human
    EHEC strain 95NR1 of serotype O111:H-. A PCR test was developed to
    identify the three different espB gene subtypes, espB of human EPEC clone
    1 (espBalpha), espB of human EHEC clone 1 (espBgamma) and espB
    of rabbit EPEC and human EPEC clone 2 (espBbeta). There was close
    correlation between the intimin beta type and the espBbeta gene subtype in
    the ovine and caprine AEEC strains. The seven ovine strains possessing the
    gamma(v) intimin gene possessed the espBalpha gene subtype. None of the
    strains studied possessed the espBgamma gene found in human O157:H7
    EHEC strains. PFGE analysis of genomic DNA of selected strains
    showed a great diversity among strains. Cluster analysis of PFGE patterns
    showed greater divergence between strains with the gamma(v) intimin gene
    than between strains with the beta intimin gene. This study showed that
    most of the AEEC strains isolated from diarrhoeic lambs and goat kids
    possessed beta intimin and espB genes identical to those of rabbit EPEC,
    and they may be associated with enteric disease in small ruminants
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```
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2001:73597  AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER:       IND23228571
TITLE:                 Association between intimin (eae) and EspB gene
```

subtypes in attaching and effacing Escherichia coli strains isolated from diarrhoeic lambs and goat kids.

AUTHOR(S): Cid, D.; Ruiz-Santa-Quiteria, J.A.; Marin, I.; Sanz, R.; Orden, J.A.; Amils, R.; Fuente, R. de la.

AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QR1.J64)

SOURCE: Microbiology, Aug 2001. Vol. 147, No. pt.8. p. 2341-2353
 Publisher: Reading, U.K. : Society for General Microbiology, c1994-
 CODEN: MROBEO; ISSN: 1350-0872

NOTE: Includes references

PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO

LANGUAGE: English

=> s EHEC and ruminant
 80 EHEC
 2947 RUMINANT
 6254 RUMINANTS
 8269 RUMINANT
 (RUMINANT OR RUMINANTS)

L2 1 EHEC AND RUMINANT

=>

=>

=> s EHEC and finlay
 80 EHEC
 14 FINLAY
 L3 0 EHEC AND FINLAY

=> s EHEC and supernatant
 80 EHEC
 1124 SUPERNATANT
 597 SUPERNATANTS
 1623 SUPERNATANT
 (SUPERNATANT OR SUPERNATANTS)

L4 2 EHEC AND SUPERNATANT

=> d l4 abs ibib

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB The enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC) O91:H21 isolates B2F1 and H414-36/89 are virulent in an orally infected streptomycin-treated mouse model. Previous studies demonstrated that B2F1 and H414-36/89 grow to high levels in mucus isolated from the mouse small intestine and colon and that growth in small-intestinal mucus is related to virulence. We measured the levels of Shiga-like toxins (SLTs) SLT-IIvha and SLT-IIvhb produced by B2F1 after growth in Luria-Bertani (LB) broth supplemented with mouse intestinal mucus by assaying the cytotoxicity of culture supernatants on Vero cells. Culture supernatants from B2F1 grown in mouse intestinal mucus, but not EHEC strains that produce SLT-II or SLT-IIc, were approximately 35- to 350-fold more toxic for Vero cells than supernatants from B2F1 grown in LB broth. This increased toxicity was not reflected by a concomitant increase in SLT antigen content. Furthermore, when culture supernatants from B2F1 or K-12 strains carrying plasmids encoding SLTs cloned from H414-36/89 or purified SLT-IIvhb from B2F1 were incubated with mouse

intestinal mucus, the samples exhibited greater cytotoxicity than when they were incubated with N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES) buffer alone. These toxin preparations also showed increased cytotoxicity after incubation with human colonic mucus. In contrast, culture supernatants from LB-grown EHEC isolates that produced SLT-I, SIT-II, SLT-IIc, or SLT-IIe did not show increased cytotoxicity after incubation with mouse or human intestinal mucus. The A subunits of purified SLT-II and SLT-IIvhb that had been treated with mouse intestinal mucus or trypsin were cleaved to A1 fragments by the mucus, but trypsin-mediated cleavage, unlike treatment with mouse intestinal mucus, did not result in increased Vero cell cytotoxic activity. This finding implies that the increased cytotoxicity of SLT-IIvhb detected after incubation with mucus is probably not due to cleavage of the A subunit into the A1 and A2 fragments. Taken together, these results indicate that mouse or human intestinal mucus directly activates SLT-II-related toxins from B2F1 and H414-36/89 and suggest that toxin activation may explain the low 50% lethal doses of B2F1 and H414-36/89 in streptomycin-treated mice.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:55116 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20582320
TITLE: Activation of Shiga-like toxins by mouse and human intestinal mucus correlates with virulence of enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O91:H21 isolates in orally infected, streptomycin-treated mice.
AUTHOR(S): Melton-Celsa, A.R.; Darnell, S.C.; O'Brien, A.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QR1.I57)
SOURCE: Infection and immunity, May 1996. Vol. 64, No. 5. p. 1569-1576
Publisher: Washington, D.C., American Society for Microbiology
ISSN: 0019-9567
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

=> s EHEC(1) supernatant and reduc (1) shedding
(L) IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s EHEC(1) supernatant
80 EHEC
1124 SUPERNATANT
597 SUPERNATANTS
1623 SUPERNATANT
(SUPERNATANT OR SUPERNATANTS)
L5 2 EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT

=> s EHEC(1) shedding
80 EHEC
1539 SHEDDING
1 SHEDDINGS
1539 SHEDDING
(SHEDDING OR SHEDDINGS)
L6 2 EHEC(L) SHEDDING

=> s 15 and 16
L7 0 L5 AND L6

=> d 16 abs ibib 1-2

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB Two hundred steers and heifers from a large feedyard (65,000-head capacity) were used to determine the prevalence levels of enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* O157 (**EHEC** O157) and *Salmonella* spp. prior to and after shipping to a commercial packing facility. Two samples, a ventral midline hide swab and a fecal sample, were aseptically collected from each animal 2 weeks prior to the date of transportation and at the packing plant immediately after exsanguination. Samples were collected from all trailers (n = 46) before animals were loaded for transport to the packing facility. The average prevalence levels of **EHEC** O157 on hides (18%) and in feces (9.5%) at the feedyard decreased ($P > 0.05$) at the packing plant to 4.5 and 5.5%, respectively. The average prevalence levels of *Salmonella* spp. on hides (6%) and in feces (18%) at the feedyard increased to 89 and 46%, respectively, upon arrival at the packing plant. Average prevalence levels for **EHEC** O157 and *Salmonella* spp. on the trailers were 5.43 and 59%, respectively. The results of this study demonstrate that transportation may be a potential stressor for cattle, as evidenced by the increased **shedding** of *Salmonella* spp.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:28434 AGRICOLA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23317276

TITLE: Effects of the transportation of beef cattle from the feedyard to the packing plant on prevalence levels of *Escherichia coli* O157 and *Salmonella* spp.

AUTHOR(S): Barham, A.R.; Barham, B.L.; Johnson, A.K.; Allen, D.M.; Blanton, J.R. Jr; Miller, M.F.

AVAILABILITY: DNAL (44.8 J824)

SOURCE: Journal of food protection, Feb 2002. Vol. 65, No. 2. p. 280-283

Publisher: Des Moines, Iowa : International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians.

CODEN: JFPRDR; ISSN: 0362-028X

NOTE: Includes references

PUB. COUNTRY: Iowa; United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension

LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB Over a 12 month period, 588 cattle faecal samples and 147 farm environmental samples from three dairy farms in southeast Queensland were examined for the presence of Shiga-toxigenic *Escherichia coli* (STEC). Samples were screened for Shiga toxin gene (stx) using PCR. Samples positive for stx were filtered onto hydrophobic grid membrane filters and STEC identified and isolated using colony hybridisation with a stx-specific DNA probe. Serotyping was performed to identify serogroups commonly associated with human infection or enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* (**EHEC**). Shiga-toxigenic *Escherichia coli* were isolated from 16.7% of cattle faecal samples and 4.1% of environmental samples. Of cattle STEC isolates, 10.2% serotyped as *E. coli* O26:H11 and 11.2% serotyped as *E. coli* O157:H7, and the *E. coli* O26:H11 and *E. coli* O157:H7 prevalences in the cattle samples were 1.7 and 1.9%, respectively. Prevalences for STEC and **EHEC** in dairy cattle faeces were similar to those derived in surveys within the northern and southern hemispheres. Calves at weaning were identified as the cattle group most

likely to be **shedding** STEC, E. coli O26 or E. coli O157. In concurrence with previous studies, it appears that cattle, and in particular 1-14-week-old weanling calves, are the primary reservoir for STEC and **EHEC** on the dairy farm.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:67088 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22064509
TITLE: A longitudinal study of Shiga-toxigenic Escherichia coli (STEC) prevalence in three Australian dairy herds.
AUTHOR(S): Cobbold, R.; Desmarchelier, P.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF601.V44)
SOURCE: Veterinary microbiology, Jan 2000. Vol. 71, No. 1/2. p. 125-137
Publisher: Amsterdam, The Netherlands : Elsevier Science B.V.
CODEN: VMICDQ; ISSN: 0378-1135
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:41:42 ON 28 FEB 2004)

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L1 1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT
L2 1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT
L3 0 S EHEC AND FINLAY
L4 2 S EHEC AND SUPERNATANT
L5 2 S EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT
L6 2 S EHEC(L) SHEDDING
L7 0 S L5 AND L6

=> s ehec (1) reduce
80 EHEC
13612 REDUCE
3584 REDUCES
16847 REDUCE
(REDUCE OR REDUCES)
L8 2 EHEC (L) REDUCE

=> d l8 1-2 abs ibib

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN
AB Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (**EHEC**) strains require intimin to induce attaching and effacing (A/E) lesions in newborn piglets. Infection of newborn calves with intimin-positive or intimin-negative **EHEC** O157:H7 demonstrated that intimin is needed for colonization. A/E lesions, and disease in cattle. These results suggest that experiments to determine if intimin-based vaccines **reduce** O157:H7 levels in cattle are warranted.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:54055 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND21993491
TITLE: Escherichia coli O157:H7 requires intimin for enteropathogenicity in calves.
AUTHOR(S): Dean-Nystrom, E.A.; Bosworth, B.T.; Moon, H.W.; O'Brien, A.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Enteric Diseases and Food Safety Research Unit,

AVAILABILITY: National Animal Disease Center, ARS, USDA, Ames, IA.
 DNAL (QR1.I57)
 SOURCE: Infection and immunity, Sept 1998. Vol. 66, No. 9. p.
 4560-4563
 Publisher: Washington, D.C., American Society for
 Microbiology
 ISSN: 0019-9567
 NOTE: Includes references
 PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
 LANGUAGE: English

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
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 (2004) on STN

AB Cattle are an important reservoir of Shiga toxin-producing
 enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC) O157:H7 strains,
 foodborne pathogens that cause hemorrhagic colitis and hemolytic uremic
 syndrome in humans. EHEC O157:H7 strains are not pathogenic in
 calves >3 weeks old. Our objective was to determine if EHEC
 O157:H7 strains are pathogenic in neonatal calves. Calves <36 h old
 inoculated with EHEC O157:H7 developed diarrhea and
 enterocolitis with attaching and effacing (A/E) lesions in both the large
 and small intestines by 18 h postinoculation. The severity of diarrhea and
 inflammation, and also the frequency and extent of A/E lesions, increased
 by 3 days postinoculation. We conclude that EHEC O157:H7 strains
 are pathogenic in neonatal calves. The neonatal calf model is relevant for
 studying the pathogenesis of EHEC O157:H7 infections in cattle.
 It should also be useful for identifying ways to reduce
 EHEC O157:H7 infections in cattle and thus reduce the
 risk of EHEC O157:H7 disease in humans.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:61222 AGRICOLA
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20586536
 TITLE: Pathogenicity of Escherichia coli O157:H7 in the
 intestines of neonatal calves.
 AUTHOR(S): Dean-Nystrom, E.A.; Bosworth, B.T.; Cray, W.C. Jr;
 Moon, H.W.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Animal Disease Center, USDA, ARS, Ames, IA.
 SOURCE: Infection and immunity, May 1997. Vol. 65, No. 5. p.
 1842-1848
 Publisher: Washington, D.C., American Society for
 Microbiology
 ISSN: 0019-9567
 NOTE: Includes references
 PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
 LANGUAGE: English

=> FIL STNGUIDE
 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
 FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
13.67	13.88

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
 LAST RELOADED: Feb 27, 2004 (20040227/UP).

```
=> s finlay and brett
      0 FINLAY
      0 BRETT
L9      0 FINLAY AND BRETT
```

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.24	14.12

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:54:47 ON 28 FEB 2004

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 24 Feb 2004 (20040224/ED)

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```
=> s finlay and brett
      14 FINLAY
      13 BRETT
L10      0 FINLAY AND BRETT
```

```
=> s finlay and EHEC
      14 FINLAY
      80 EHEC
L11      0 FINLAY AND EHEC
```

```
=> s finlay
L12      14 FINLAY
```

```
=> s l12 and brett
      13 BRETT
L13      0 L12 AND BRETT
```

```
=> s l12 and E.coli
      81663 E
      16668 COLI
      1 COLIS
      16669 COLI
      (COLI OR COLIS)
      4424 E.COLI
      (E(W)COLI)
L14      0 L12 AND E.COLI
```

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.62	14.74

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004
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=> s l12 and brett
L15 0 L12 AND BRETT

=> s l12
L16 316 L12

=> s l16 and EHEC
L17 0 L16 AND EHEC

=> s l16 and potter
L18 1 L16 AND POTTER

=> d l18 abs ibib

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN

AB Those strategic points which influence this amateur historian to declare a victory for Baltimore and Maryland over Philadelphia are: I. Based upon clinical and epidemiological data, two Marylanders, **Potter** and **Davidge**, were among the first to contest Rush and his contagion theory; they told him so and published their views. To prove this point, **Potter** went to the extreme of inoculating himself with presumed infected material. **Stubbins Ffirth**, a young University of Pennsylvania medical student, did the same four years later. To Rush's credit was ultimate abandonment of his originally held views. II. **John Crawford**, of Baltimore, although not the originator of the insect concept of transmission of infectious agents, published his concepts in 1811. III. **Henry Rose Carter**, a Maryland graduate, clearly delineated, in 1898, that after identification of an index case of yellow fever an extrinsic incubation period was necessary before the evolution of secondary cases. IV. **James Carroll**, another University of Maryland graduate, who worked as Deputy under **Walter Reed** with **Lazear** and **Agramonte**, helped prove **Finlay's** original concept that the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito was the natural vector of yellow fever. **Carroll** himself was the first experimentally induced case. V. Studies in primates provide new approaches for management of yellow fever. Nutritional support and treatment with specific anti-viral agents may be useful for therapy of human yellow fever. Maryland members of the Climatological are mindful of Philadelphia's rich medical heritage and of the many battles won in the City of Brotherly Love. Physicians in colonial and early America experienced The best and worst of times, theirs was an age of foolishness and belief, of incredulity and light, of darkness, despair and hope. This tale of two cities ends in peace.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 76272443 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76272443 PubMed ID: 822563
TITLE: Marylanders defeat Philadelphia: yellow fever updated.
AUTHOR: Woodward T E; Beisel W R; Faulkner R D
SOURCE: TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN CLINICAL AND CLIMATOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, (1976) 87 69-101.
Journal code: 7507559. ISSN: 0065-7778.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Historical
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; History of Medicine
ENTRY MONTH: 197610
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19761020

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L9 0 S FINLAY AND BRETT

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L13 0 S L12 AND BRETT
L14 0 S L12 AND E.COLI

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L15 0 S L12 AND BRETT
L16 316 S L12
L17 0 S L16 AND EHEC
L18 1 S L16 AND POTTER

=>